



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

that is to sail to any port in the United States, either directly or via other ports. The foregoing statement applies to vessels from the time of their arrival at this port until their departure. It will be to your interest, therefore, to notify this office immediately of any case of sickness occurring in any person staying on board any such vessel or who intends leaving with the vessel. The object in securing this information is that I may see the case early and endeavor to ascertain the nature of the disease, so that the vessel may leave here with a bill of health as satisfactory as possible to the vessel, this office, and the quarantine officer at the port of destination.

Respectfully,

R. L. WILSON,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

Approved:

WM. W. CANADA.  
*United States Consul.*

#### NICARAGUA.

##### *Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Stegomyia present.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended September 24, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; number of deaths, 7; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and dysentery; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. There has been a considerable rainfall lately, and with it mosquitoes have increased in number. The *Stegomyia* mosquito is very plentiful and is especially troublesome between dusk and midnight.

Bill of healths were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 21	Dictator .....	Mobile .....	20	0	0	.....
24	Corinto .....	.....do.....	24	0	0	.....

#### NORWAY.

##### *Quarantine proclamation—Precautions against importation of cholera.*

The following is received from Consul Bordewich:

[From the Royal Norwegian Government's Justice and Police Department.]

West Prussia, including the port of Dantzic, shall until further notice be considered infected with cholera.

According to previous proclamations Palestine, Syria, and the cities of Baku and Saratow in Russia, are at present also to be considered infected with cholera.

Vessels having cholera patients on board and bound for Norwegian ports should by the pilots be directed to the quarantine station at Odderen, near Christiansand; in other ports the captains are required to keep their sick people on board and in meantime be kept in quarantine.

Christiania, September 4, 1905.

E. HAGERUP BULL.  
GEORG JOHANNESSEN.